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Prizes

taking over the BBC orchestra in London, as been music director of the London Symphony Orchestra since 1985. He is 44, led the orchestra for 13 years. Born in Germany, he studied at the conservatory in Berlin and was principal conductor of the Dallas Symphony moving to Detroit.

bishop of Canterbury, Reverend Robert Runcie, a doctorate of literature on the British playwright Fry, the Church of England announced. The honor of the 80-year-old as a dramatist and his work as a religious leader of the Church of England. Runcie was appointed to the post of bishop of Canterbury in 1980. He was a member of the House of Lords under a statute promulgated by King Henry VIII. He is a full academic degree holder at the University of Oxford, the church said.

force, a black and white who served four British ministers, died in his sleep. He was 75. The cause of death was a heart attack. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1963 to 1974. He was a member of the cabinet and served as secretary of state for the Home Office. He was a member of the House of Lords from 1974 to 1987. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1963 to 1974. He was a member of the cabinet and served as secretary of state for the Home Office. He was a member of the House of Lords from 1974 to 1987.

for a man who maintains things to see in an empty world, a work by Sam Leckie was published on Thursday. "The Line" is a novel about a man who maintains things to see in an empty world. The book is a work of science fiction. It is a novel about a man who maintains things to see in an empty world. The book is a work of science fiction. It is a novel about a man who maintains things to see in an empty world. The book is a work of science fiction.

DAY'S NATIONAL ESTATE REPLACEMENT

appears on page 14

TRAVEL

HOTELS FRANCE RESIDENCE DU ROI APARTMENT HOTEL PHILIPPINES ADMIRAL HOTEL NEW YORK CITY

Behind the Glasnost Puzzles: Gorbachev's Political Struggle

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Outsiders who are puzzled these days by the apparent contradictions of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's Soviet Union might try looking at it the way many Soviet intellectuals do, as a country in the grip of an all-consuming political contest.

In Monday's IHT: An Interview With Gorbachev

Senior executives and editors of The Washington Post sat down for 90 minutes this week with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to discuss the coming U.S.-Soviet summit talks, his relationship with President Ronald Reagan and his plans to change the Soviet Union. Full coverage and text in Monday's International Herald Tribune.

Delegates Assail Kadar As Party Session Opens

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
BUDAPEST — The Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, opened a Communist Party conference here Friday with a call for a continuation of the country's moderate reform course but appeared under pressure from a restless party rank and file to end his 31-year rule.

Kiosk

Senate Rejects Treaty Linkage

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate overwhelmingly rejected an attempt on Friday by critics of the U.S.-Soviet medium-range missile treaty to link the accord to what the critics said was Soviet cheating on five other arms-control agreements.

U.S. Accuses Benin of Terror Link

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has accused the West African nation of Benin of allowing Libyan agents to use its territory to foment acts of terrorism, according to State Department officials.

Steffi Graf, the West German top seed, taking a break from practice for the French Open that starts on Monday. Sports, Page 15.

General News

The guerrilla war in Cambodia is unlikely to be settled soon, despite growing costs to Vietnam. Page 2.
A Chicago suburb is put on an extended hold. Page 3.
Business/Finance
Irving Bank again rebuffed Bank of New York's persistent efforts at a takeover. Page 9.
Chevron sold its 15.5 percent stake in Ammax back to the mining company for \$350 million. Page 11.

Dow Jones	1,028
The Dollar	1.7028
Gold	328.00
Yield	124.825
FF	5.7655



ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL — A plainclothes policeman, right, in a clash with radical students who were arrested Friday at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. The students threw homemade bombs in the embassy compound. Page 2.

U.S. Firms Grow Abroad at Record Pace

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The weak dollar, which has reduced the cost of manufacturing in the United States relative to that in other countries, should in theory be prompting American companies to halt or scale back expansion of their factories abroad, and even close some of them.



PROTEST AT SOVIET COURTHOUSE — Some of about 30 Armenians who carried placards and protested Friday across from the Soviet Supreme Court in Moscow. They demanded that people charged in ethnic rioting in February be judged in public, televised trials. Judicial proceedings are in progress in Sumgait, in the Azerbaijan Republic, where riots stemming from a dispute over the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region killed at least 30, including more than 20 Armenians.

How Love Warmed a Polish Hard-Liner

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Seven years ago, Stefan Olszowski was a prominent Polish politician, a pro-Soviet hard-liner who helped crush the Solidarity movement.

U.S. Posts Moderate Inflation

0.4% April Rise Shows Fears May Be Exaggerated

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose by 0.4 percent in April, the government said Friday in a report that many economists saw as a sign that inflation is accelerating slightly.

Airlines Gird for Battle Over Booking Systems

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — European and U.S. airlines are heading into a billion dollar battle as they enter a new era of computer reservation systems spanning the world.

A Van Gogh and Cézanne Are Stolen

The Associated Press
AMSTERDAM — Three paintings, including works by Vincent van Gogh and Paul Cézanne, were stolen on Friday from the Municipal Museum in Amsterdam in the biggest art robbery in Dutch history.

How Love Warmed a Polish Hard-Liner

Stefan Olszowski
tion and crisis, a desperate Communist Party twice almost installed Mr. Olszowski as its top leader, in place of Stanislaw Kania.

ALL THE CARIBBEAN

War in Cambodia: Early End Unlikely

Soviet Pressure on Hanoi, if Applied, Might Not Sway Vietnam's Policy

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — The guerrilla war in Cambodia is unlikely to be settled soon, despite growing economic hardship in Vietnam and evidence that the Soviet Union wants to reduce political and financial costs of its involvement in regional conflicts, analysts in the region say.

While Moscow was able to start withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan this week and held talks with U.S. officials on terms for settling Angola's civil war, its room for maneuver over Cambodia appears to be more limited.

"I think the Soviets are in a mood to disengage themselves from Third World conflicts generally," Mohammed Ayoub, a regional security specialist at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, said in an interview.

But in Afghanistan, Moscow is withdrawing its own forces; in the case of Cambodia, it must persuade Hanoi to withdraw Vietnamese troops.

States, Japan and other governments that have said they will withhold aid to Vietnam until Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Cambodia, Mr. Smith said: "I suppose some governments are waiting for political reasons to keep Vietnam short of food and bring it to heel."

"I don't think it's very good politics and it's certainly not good from a humanitarian point of view," he said.

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, denied Wednesday that the presence of about 90,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia was a major strain on Vietnam's economy.

"The great burden for Vietnam's economy," he said in an interview in Hanoi with Agence France-Presse, "is not the war but our foolishness, our ignorance of economic affairs."



Taiwanese farmers armed with poles tried to crash through riot police and storm the legislature Friday to protest low crop prices.

Chiang Version of History Challenged

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service
TAIPEI — Even in death, Chiang Kai-shek still towers over Taiwan. A vast marble memorial to the former president stands in the heart of Taipei. At the center, poised high up a flight of stone steps, his robed figure smiles down beneficently.

The memorial, reverential and imposing, shows the pains Taiwan's leaders have taken to enshrine their version of history. But now the government's monopoly on history is being challenged, in one more sign of the nation's move toward democracy.

Official versions of history omit unpalatable facts such as the massacre of Communists in 1927 under Chiang's orders. They ignore unflattering portrayals such as General Joseph Stilwell's acid characterization of Chiang's failure to commit Chinese troops to fight the Japanese in World War II.

Members are suggesting taking down the statues of Chiang that dot the city.

There's a lot of political archeology going on," said Antonio Chiang, publisher of *The Journalist*, a liberal weekly magazine.

While newspapers are unearthing facts about past cases of political repression in Taiwan, the largest source of material about what happened on the mainland remains closed to the public and to scholars.

The troops had arrived on Taiwan to reclaim the island from Japanese occupiers. But native Taiwanese resentment exploded on Feb. 28, 1947, and Kuomintang troops killed thousands in the resulting clashes.

Taiwan's new president, Lee Teng-hui, an account of brutal suppression by Chinese Nationalist troops of violent demonstrations by native Taiwanese.

People who considered themselves wrongly imprisoned under the Chiangs have also taken their calls for re-investigation to the press and public.

Dispute in Southern Africa to Rank High on Agenda at Moscow Summit

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States intends to press the Soviet Union during the Moscow summit meeting to encourage prompt withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and further a "national reconciliation" process leading to a general political settlement in southern Africa, according to a State Department official.

Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost, the State Department's No. 3 official and its ranking expert on U.S.-Soviet conflicts in the Third World, said Thursday that recent developments had made the dispute in southern Africa "ripe for discussion" at the summit meeting, which starts May 29.

South African reaffirmation of United Nations Resolution 435 on independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Mr. Armacost, in a briefing on summit-related issues, said the recent resumption of regional diplomacy on southern Africa had been "quite successful" in some respects.

North Korea Quits Event in Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NIIGATA, Japan — North Korea suddenly withdrew from the Asian Table Tennis Championships on Friday and accused the Japanese government of forcing the North Korean players to leave a reception given in their honor.

Japan banned all official visits by North Koreans in January after accusing Pyongyang of planting a bomb aboard a South Korean airliner that crashed in November, killing 115 persons on board.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in Tuesday editions misstated the views of Lord Young, the British trade secretary. The views of Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the exchequer, were attributed to Lord Young.

Fighting Between 2 Factions Flares In South Beirut Palestinian Camps

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The security situation in southern Beirut deteriorated sharply Friday with intensified clashes between rival Lebanese Moslem Shiite militias compounded by an outbreak of heavy fighting between opposing wings of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Simultaneously, there have been further moves to try to arrange the entry of Syrian forces into the southern suburbs to end the conflict.

In the background, the fate of foreign hostages held by pro-Iranian extremists in the area was being discussed.

foreign captives were said to have been detained.

Reconciliation last month between Mr. Arafat and Damascus after a five-year rift has failed to heal the schism within al-Fatah. The Abu Musa faction has had

WORLD BRIEFS

Seoul Students Attack U.S. Embassy

SEOUL (WP) — A small group of students threw homemade bombs Friday at the U.S. Embassy after scaling the walls of the embassy compound in the second consecutive day of attacks against U.S. targets.

The assault was the first direct, violent protest this year against the embassy itself. On Thursday, several thousand youths shouting anti-American slogans clashed with riot police outside the U.S. Information Service building.

Schluter Will Try to Form Coalition

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Acting Prime Minister Poul Schluter won approval Friday to try to form a new government after two other leaders failed to assemble a workable coalition.

Iranian Urges Gulf Arms Buildup
NICOSIA (AP) — Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, told Revolutionary Guards commanders Friday that Iran was "really at war with the United States" and called for an arms buildup to fight Americans in the Gulf.

High U.S. Official Accused by Israelis

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Israeli Department of Antiquities has accused the State Department's chief legal adviser, Abraham D. Sofaer, of taking archaeological artifacts out of Israel illegally and has begun negotiations with him for their return.

Sri Lanka Party Aide Is Assassinated

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Two gunmen from a Marxist Sinhalese rebel group ambushed and killed the general secretary of the governing United National Party on Friday, the police said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines Plan a Super Boarding Pass

GENEVA (AFP) — The International Air Transport Association, grouping most major airlines, said Friday its members would introduce a new, computer-printed format combining ticket and boarding pass in one.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in Tuesday editions misstated the views of Lord Young, the British trade secretary. The views of Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the exchequer, were attributed to Lord Young.

2 German Jewish Groups Seeking Embezzled Funds

BONN — Two West German Jewish groups are seeking 22 million Deutsche marks (\$13 million) from the estate of a Jewish leader who embezzled reparations money intended for victims of the Holocaust, a court official said Friday.

million Deutsche marks was made by the Central Jewish Council and the Board of Israelites organization in Baden-Wurttemberg.

Israel Authorizes Mormon Institute

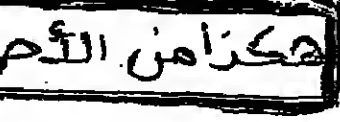
JERUSALEM — Mormon leaders have signed a 49-year contract with Israel allowing the opening of the Jerusalem branch of the Brigham Young University, the Israeli Radio reported.

CHURCH SERVICES

- CENTER OF COPENHAGEN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, 11:00, 7:00-8:00 P.M. (01) 372924.
- STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, English, Swedish & Korean 11:00, Tel: (08) 151225 & 307033.
- HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:45, Worship 11:00, nursery, women Fellowship, Home on Wednesday 7:00 in Wiermanstr. Tel: 07321-7802A.
- HAMBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirche/Gemeinde Christliche, Sotter Str. 9-12, Hamburg-Altena. Bible Study 1 p.m., 7:30 p.m., Tel: (0) 4101-207933.
- PARIS and SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Saussaies, 8th arrondissement, English speaking, 10:45, Other activities. Call Dr. S.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47 49 15 29 17 51 29 43. Beginning Sunday, June 5, International Baptist Fellowship meets at 123 Ave. de Maine, Metro Gobel. Vespers Service in English every Sunday evening at 6:30.
- THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal Anglican), Mon-Fri. 12 noon Holy Eucharist Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8, Tel: 47 20 17 92.
- ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25, Tel: (01) 69 35 25.
- GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 7:30 noon at Chapelle des Buis, 3 rue Annet, Rue, Gen. P.O. Box 2447, CH-1211 Geneva 2, (022) 32 08 67.
- CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Emmenthal, Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyful, spirit-filled worship in English, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel: 447070 or 988590.

MEMORIAL FOR BUDDY WEISS

Friends of the former Editor of the Herald Tribune, who died on March 12, are invited to a memorial gathering in his honor at the IHT offices at 181, ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, Neuilly, on Thursday May 26, between 1 and 3 p.m. Those planning to attend are requested to call Anik Creux: 46 37 94 02.



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Embassy... sw homemade bombs... against U.S. targets...

Coalition... ster Pool Schluter won... after two other leaders...

Buildup... ker of the Iranian parli... Friday that Iran was...

ed by Israelis... rument of Antiquities has... iser, Abraham D. Sofaer...

day, said by phone that... No one, not a single person...

Assassinated... wo gunmen from a Marxist... general secretary of the...

Boarding Pass... al Air Transport Associa... member would introduce...

with Pope John Paul II in 1981... is suspected of embarking...

wish Groups... bezzled Funds... nounced that it had...



HIS \$700,000 WAS IN THE CARDS — Johnny Chan of Las Vegas displays the \$700,000 he was awarded after winning the World Series of Poker in Las Vegas. Mr. Chan won the title for the second straight year, defeating Eric Seidel of New York with a straight on the last hand.

AMERICAN TOPICS

New Life Is Found For College Anthem

In 1934, four-year-old Brooklyn College held a contest among its students for the best anthem for their alma mater. Sylvia Fine won for her music, although many contended that she also should have won for her lyrics...

Short Takes

A growing number of male air force members are wearing earrings, according to a command memo by the 321st Strategic Missile Wing at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota...

AMERICAN TOPICS

AMERICAN TOPICS

With the number of deadly weapons found on public school grounds in New York City increasing, the Board of Education is considering the use of metal detectors to scan pupils as they enter school...

Bush Hears Criticism From Blacks On Rights

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush heard sharp criticism of the administration's record on civil rights and domestic policy from a group of prominent black officials, and the probable Republican presidential nominee said he wanted to "reach out and do as well as we possibly can."

Chicago Suburb Put on Extended Hold

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service HINSDALE, Illinois — At the Adams & Meyers Real Estate office here, the only reliable telephone on Wednesday seemed to be the one inside Meryl Adams's car, parked at the curb and booked up so the horn would blare rhythmically whenever a call came in...

Top U.S. Research Boat Held for Drugs

Under the policy, federal agencies, including the customs service and the coast guard, have begun seizing boats and automobiles when they are found to contain even minuscule amounts of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia.

Despite Treaty, Nicaragua Rebels Have Set Up Ministate in Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service YAMALES, Honduras — In the three months since the U.S. Congress cut off military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, thousands of rebels have flooded into Honduras and created a ministate in the mountainous border area...

Embassy

sw homemade bombs... against U.S. targets... students were arrested... bomb that exploded in... spokesman said that it... but that it caused no...

Chicago Suburb Put on Extended Hold

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BE A WINNER!

Play Lotto 6/49—Canada's Favorite Government Lottery Pick your own "Lucky Numbers" when you play Record prize of \$13,890,588.80—all CASH—TAX FREE!

HOW YOU CAN WIN BIG For years Canadians have been striking it rich in Lotto 6/49—Canada's most popular lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out over \$500 Million dollars in which the United States has proposed dropping drug charges against him in return for his relinquishing power...

ORDER FORM Complete one game board below for each game you wish to play. Select exactly six numbers from 1 to 49 on each game board you are playing. Indicate the number of draws you wish to play and send with the necessary payment to the address below.

WIN MILLIONS LIKE THE COUPLE PICTURED BELOW PRIZE BREAKDOWN PRIZES NO. OF PRIZES PRIZE VALUE 1ST PRIZE (ONE OF SEVEN NUMBERS) 1 \$13,890,588.80 2ND PRIZE (SIX OF SEVEN NUMBERS) 1 \$443,481.00 3RD PRIZE (FIVE OF SEVEN NUMBERS) 718 \$3,704.70 4TH PRIZE (FOUR OF SEVEN NUMBERS) 48,977 \$1,383.00 5TH PRIZE (THREE OF SEVEN NUMBERS) 965,112 \$100.00 TOTAL PRIZES 1,214,728 TOTAL PRIZE VALUE \$27,433,228.10

The Dream! In the sun on the French Riviera Your "provençale villa" on Your golf course. (18 holes) and moreover: See view, exceptional pool, 5 tennis courts and 1,500 ha. of hunting grounds. For your business: Office, secretarial services at your disposal, with fax, tax and mini-computer.

BARON BELVEDERE GOLF VAICROS PRIZES: 1st Prize: 100,000,000, 2nd Prize: 50,000,000, 3rd Prize: 25,000,000, 4th Prize: 10,000,000, 5th Prize: 5,000,000, 6th Prize: 2,500,000, 7th Prize: 1,250,000, 8th Prize: 625,000, 9th Prize: 312,500, 10th Prize: 156,250, 11th Prize: 78,125, 12th Prize: 39,062.50, 13th Prize: 19,531.25, 14th Prize: 9,765.62, 15th Prize: 4,882.81, 16th Prize: 2,441.40, 17th Prize: 1,220.70, 18th Prize: 610.35, 19th Prize: 305.18, 20th Prize: 152.59, 21st Prize: 76.29, 22nd Prize: 38.14, 23rd Prize: 19.07, 24th Prize: 9.54, 25th Prize: 4.77, 26th Prize: 2.38, 27th Prize: 1.19, 28th Prize: 0.59, 29th Prize: 0.29, 30th Prize: 0.15, 31st Prize: 0.07, 32nd Prize: 0.04, 33rd Prize: 0.02, 34th Prize: 0.01, 35th Prize: 0.005, 36th Prize: 0.002, 37th Prize: 0.001, 38th Prize: 0.0005, 39th Prize: 0.0002, 40th Prize: 0.0001, 41st Prize: 0.00005, 42nd Prize: 0.00002, 43rd Prize: 0.00001, 44th Prize: 0.000005, 45th Prize: 0.000002, 46th Prize: 0.000001, 47th Prize: 0.0000005, 48th Prize: 0.0000002, 49th Prize: 0.0000001, 50th Prize: 0.00000005, 51st Prize: 0.00000002, 52nd Prize: 0.00000001, 53rd Prize: 0.000000005, 54th Prize: 0.000000002, 55th Prize: 0.000000001, 56th Prize: 0.0000000005, 57th Prize: 0.0000000002, 58th Prize: 0.0000000001, 59th Prize: 0.00000000005, 60th Prize: 0.00000000002, 61st Prize: 0.00000000001, 62nd Prize: 0.000000000005, 63rd Prize: 0.000000000002, 64th Prize: 0.000000000001, 65th Prize: 0.0000000000005, 66th Prize: 0.0000000000002, 67th Prize: 0.0000000000001, 68th Prize: 0.00000000000005, 69th Prize: 0.00000000000002, 70th Prize: 0.00000000000001, 71st Prize: 0.000000000000005, 72nd Prize: 0.000000000000002, 73rd Prize: 0.000000000000001, 74th Prize: 0.0000000000000005, 75th Prize: 0.0000000000000002, 76th Prize: 0.0000000000000001, 77th Prize: 0.00000000000000005, 78th Prize: 0.00000000000000002, 79th Prize: 0.00000000000000001, 80th Prize: 0.000000000000000005, 81st Prize: 0.000000000000000002, 82nd Prize: 0.000000000000000001, 83rd Prize: 0.0000000000000000005, 84th Prize: 0.0000000000000000002, 85th Prize: 0.0000000000000000001, 86th Prize: 0.00000000000000000005, 87th Prize: 0.00000000000000000002, 88th Prize: 0.00000000000000000001, 89th Prize: 0.000000000000000000005, 90th Prize: 0.000000000000000000002, 91st Prize: 0.000000000000000000001, 92nd Prize: 0.0000000000000000000005, 93rd Prize: 0.0000000000000000000002, 94th Prize: 0.0000000000000000000001, 95th Prize: 0.00000000000000000000005, 96th Prize: 0.00000000000000000000002, 97th Prize: 0.00000000000000000000001, 98th Prize: 0.000000000000000000000005, 99th Prize: 0.000000000000000000000002, 100th Prize: 0.000000000000000000000001

Bank

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Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, during his speech Friday at the Communist Party conference.

KADAR: Party Leader Assailed as Conference Opens

(Continued from page 1) ... party congress, which is convened every five years. The last congress was in 1985.

AIRLINES: A Fight Is Looming Over Computer Reservation Systems

(Continued from page 1) ... to allow ticket issuing on Sabre terminals. It has also complained to the European Commission...

Europe Air Group to Study Curb on Sharing of Codes

International Herald Tribune GENEVA — The European Civil Aviation Conference will consider proposals to outlaw code sharing...

6 2d Graders Are Shot in Illinois Class

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WINNETKA, Illinois — A woman walked into a second-grade classroom on Friday and opened fire with a handgun...



Matthew V. Scoozza

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

Directory listing for international education. Includes sections for United Kingdom (TASIS, Institut Montana), Switzerland (Institut Montana), France (Paris This Summer), and others. Each entry provides details about schools, programs, and contact information.

GLASNOST: Behind Puzzles, Gorbachev's Struggle

(Continued from page 1) ... ideal totalitarian state" and that many of its features live on. This past week a Soviet writer and former diplomat wrote in Moskovskaya Pravda that Stalin's 1939 nonaggression pact with Nazi Germany...

BENN: U.S. Alleges Terror Link

(Continued from page 1) ... which two Libyan agents and a Senegalese citizen were arrested at the airport in Dakar, Senegal, after arriving on an Air Afrique flight from Conakry, Guinea...

EDUCATION section listing various programs and institutions. Includes 'INTENSIVE FRENCH COURSES', 'COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES', 'PEN PALS', 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', and 'AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOLS'.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Some Lend to Moscow

West German banks have begun lending heavily to the Soviet Union, and inevitably that sets off an argument. One side of it holds that large Western loans to the Soviets are always unwise because, directly or indirectly, they help the state carry the immense burden of its military budget. The reply is that Soviet military spending has an absolute priority in any case, and that foreign lending can make an important difference to the Gorbachev regime's plans for reform. Either way, the point is that there is a relationship between finance and security.

A group of German banks announced last week that they will extend as much as \$2.1 billion in credit to the Soviets. They intend it to be used for improvement of the food and consumer goods industries, in support of perestroika (restructuring) and raising the Russian standard of living.

The bankers' purposes are commercial. The fall of the price of oil has constrained the Soviets' ability to import the capital goods they need to improve production, and they will spend much of the new German loans to buy German machinery. The rise of the mark has made German equipment very expensive compared with its competitors from, for example, some of the Asian countries. To offset their price disadvantage, the Germans are using financing

to maintain their position in East European markets which, while still relatively small, have interesting possibilities for the future. But the political implications of the credits are clearly reflected in the strong support that the Bonn government is giving them. For years, West German governments of both right and left have held firmly to the view that increased commerce with the East makes war less likely. It is not surprising that a country with no nuclear weapons but formidable industrial wealth should use its greatest resource to pursue its interests.

Although the United States has often been uneasy about this kind of economic diplomacy, it is wise not to try to challenge these loans. Its influence is limited, as it discovered six years ago to the case of the Soviet gas pipeline and the European decision to help build it. The important thing is to ensure that the Western countries' financial strategies for dealing with the Soviets remain consistent with their military strategies.

In Washington, attention is focused on missiles and the INF Treaty now before the Senate. But there are many ways in which governments try to increase their national security, and the West German loans demonstrate that the action currently is not limited to arms control.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

One Man's Glasnost

Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign for openness, or glasnost, was well under way last year when Sergei Grigoryants got out of prison. He had been jailed for publishing an underground journal. This time he decided to test the limits of glasnost by publishing openly. The first issue of his journal, called *Glasnost*, appeared last June.

It is less than a year, Mr. Grigoryants discovered that the policy of glasnost indeed had limits. On May 9 he was tossed in jail, emerging a week later to find his office ransacked, his printing equipment gone.

From the start he had tried to do things by the book. He ran all his plans by the relevant authorities. He sought official approval for the journal, as well as a printing contract. He got neither — and wound up producing the first issue of *Glasnost* with typewriters and carbon paper.

Officials seemed to tolerate his journal. It ran articles on religion and environmental issues, listed political prisoners, discussed the war in Afghanistan and the struggles of minorities. But it lacked formal standing and was subject to petty harassment. In April the editor of its Armenian-language

edition became the first activist to be arrested since the glasnost policy was declared. This month the police arrested Mr. Grigoryants as he was about to receive a group trying to establish an opposition party. At a hearing not attended by lawyers or witnesses, he was charged with resisting arrest. Despite his release, he may soon be charged with defaming the Soviet state, which would mean three more years of prison or internal exile. The fate of his magazine is uncertain.

Mr. Gorbachev's glasnost has had some stunning results. The official press is lively. Independent groups proliferate. Once-forbidden works are published. New writings push into uncharted territory. Mr. Gorbachev said that openness was essential because, without popular criticism and analysis, official abuse would never be prevented or corrected. "A home can be put in order only by a person who feels he owns it," he said.

Mr. Grigoryants took those words to heart and, through his journal, tried to put his Soviet home to better order. But last week he found out who the owners really are — and how harsh they can be.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Senate Is Right

The mischief wrought by the Reagan administration's ardor for its vision of nuclear defense in space continues to dog consumption of its most important diplomatic success, the INF Treaty. To make possible "star wars" tests more advanced than the political consensus would support, the administration discovered some previously undetected wiggle room in the 1972 ABM Treaty — it became known as the Soffer doctrine, after State Department lawyer Abraham Soffer. Congress found ways to block the star wars tests, but the administration's claim of a basis on which the executive can reinterpret a treaty on its own has carried over into Senate consideration of the INF Treaty.

A few respected Republicans who support the treaty have signed on in defense of the president's refusal to weaken his grip on the Soffer doctrine, and that makes what otherwise might be an open-and-shut case a bit less so. But the Senate Democrats seem to us to have much the better of the argument all the same. They are asking simply that the executive not be permitted to walk away from the shared interpretation of a treaty reached by the executive and the Senate at the time of ratification; no later unilateral rereadings. They are saying that it cannot be, as the administration holds,

that some things the executive tells the Senate during a ratification debate are binding and other things are not.

A kind of political "chicken" is being played here. The treaty itself is assured of approval. Everyone can see how eager the president is to carry it, ratified, to the Moscow summit, which opens in barely a week, and almost everyone agrees it would be a good thing, although not an absolute necessity, for the treaty to be wrapped up by then. There is a general appreciation that the Soviets did their part by answering promptly and constructively the Senate's last-minute queries on verification.

The calculation to the Senate seems to be that a president with his eye on history will swallow the "Biden condition" rather than go to Moscow with no treaty. The calculation in the White House seems to be that the Senate will not want to expose itself to an election-year charge of undercutting the president for what can be depicted as a rather arcane point of institutional privilege. But it is not an arcane point. The Senate is not above being picky and precious, but here it insists on a procedure that merely reaffirms good faith. With or without a summit, the Senate's position on deserves to be upheld.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Showdown South of Beirut

President Hafez al-Assad is a wary man, a quality that has until now served him well in Lebanon. He recognized long before Israel did the folly of using military means alone to stamp his power into the Lebanese quagmire. The Syrian expeditionary force in Lebanon rarely does battle when Syria's local allies are persuaded to do Mr. Assad's fighting for him. It would suit Syria nicely if Amal could now bring order to the southern part of Beirut. Those dismal neighborhoods have been transformed into a miniature Islamic republic, fortified and defended by several thousand members of Hezbollah, the Lebanese "Party of God" that draws its arms, inspiration and treasure from Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. Alas, Amal is not up to the job.

Amid much bluster, Mr. Assad has assembled enough men and tanks in Beirut for his army to overrun Hezbollah's stronghold in the southern suburbs. If he now shrinks from using them, or from forcing Hezbollah to submit without a fight, his power in Lebanon and further afield will diminish.

Outside Iran, the southern suburbs of Beirut are the only corner of the world to have embraced the spiritual leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini. Hezbollah has done Iran stout service, not least by providing a regular supply of Western hostages to be traded for

Western favors. Iran and Syria would prefer a peaceful compromise in Beirut.

But, for Mr. Assad's own calculations, it has to be a compromise that entails some public bumbling of Hezbollah. Anything less than a clear Syrian success will register as a Hezbollah victory. That could make southern Beirut into an even stronger outpost for Iran's revolution, and hand the leadership of Lebanon's Shiites to the most violent and least compromising men in that revolution.

—The Economist (London).

Even Duller Than Necessary

George Bush and Michael Dukakis probably couldn't be charismatic no matter how hard they tried. Yet they are making the campaign even duller than it is being. Instead of laying out their ideas and programs, the presumptive presidential nominees are deliberately vague, especially on economic policy and other domestic issues.

—The Milwaukee Journal.

Before very long we shall be settling down to assess the diplomatic impact of Mr. Dukakis. There are many questions to which the answers, on the blank sheet that is the Democratic platform, can only be guessed at.

—The Guardian (London).

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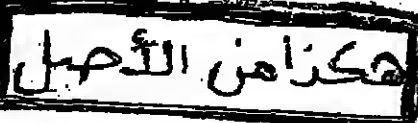
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OPINION

Soviet Economy: Worse Than the CIA Says

By Anders Aslund

WASHINGTON — Students of Soviet affairs have long made wide use of CIA estimates of the Soviet economy. But do the estimates really deserve that confidence?

Until recently, the CIA stated that the national income per capita was higher in the Soviet Union than in Italy. Anyone who has visited both countries should be able to see for himself that such a statement is absurd. If the U.S.S.R. had been so well off, there would not have been much need for a radical reform. Excessive belief in CIA statistics is an important reason why so few Western experts predicted any Soviet reform.

To anyone who has lived in the Soviet Union, it is clear that it is a reasonably well developed Third

World country, calling to mind Argentina, Mexico or Portugal in terms of infant mortality, life expectancy, agricultural employment, consumption and other nonmilitary indicators of economic development. In many regards the Soviets are worse off, with one car per 22 people and one private phone per 16 people.

According to the CIA, economic growth averaged 1.9 percent from 1981 to 1985. Last year the top Soviet economist, Abel Aganbegyan, said there was no growth in that period.

For 1986, the CIA at first even exceeded the official Soviet growth estimate, arguing that the national income had grown by 4.2 percent (later

revised to 3.9 percent) and speaking of great success. Serious Soviet commentators spoke of failures instead.

Gradually the CIA has raised its estimate for the military share of the national income to 17 percent at present, but this calculation is based on an exaggerated view of the Soviet national income. If we assume that the CIA has a reasonably correct view of the national income, then the military share jumps to one-third of the national income, which is what Soviet experts suggest in private. Similarly, Soviet dependence on foreign trade turns out to be twice what the CIA believes.

When I tell Soviet economists about the CIA perception of their economy, they suspect that the CIA deliberately exaggerates in order to advocate larger U.S. military expenditures. I do not think so. The actual reason seems to be that the CIA relies on an old economic model that does not take full account of the inefficiency of the Soviet economy, which requires at least three times the input to produce the same quantity (but much worse quality) of output as a Western firm.

Now we are cheating, fraud, double accounting or other well-known shortcomings of Soviet statistics considered. Neither is the plausibility of the outcome checked. For instance, the

Nobody Owns It and Nobody Fixes It

An army of sweepers and gardeners, pavers and painters are working in that Potemkinio cleaning and shining will fool the Reagan. One look at the capital of communism will confirm for Mr. Reagan everything he has been thinking and saying for 50 years. The city is crumbling and cracked, grimy, rusting, leaking, peeling and flaking. Soviet communism doesn't work, Mr. Reagan will think. He will be right. And the Soviets know it themselves.

The corner of a building collapsed in front of me as I walked along a street behind the beautiful Bolshoi Theater. Bricks just came tumbling down — the mortar and the stucco had long since turned to sand. Nobody owns the building and nobody fixes it. Moscow residents tell anyone who will listen how much better their city is than the countryside, where towns have no running water only 20 miles (30 kilometers) from the capital.

—Richard Reeves, in a syndicated column.

Japan: Gloom to Boom on an Unmarked Road

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Economics is a strange business. The American economy is bounding ahead, supposedly because the devalued dollar helps its exports. The Japanese economy is also bounding ahead, despite a huge appreciation of its currency and cuts in its exports.

The OECD has just revised upward its estimate of Japanese economic growth this year to 4.25 percent, the highest estimate for any major industrialized economy. Yet the virtual doubling of the value of the yen against the dollar in the past few years was supposed to sound the death knell for many of Japan's export industries and quite a few of its overprotected importing industries.

In fact there is a rationale for both countries' economic performances. But it is not quite what

to expand public spending. Then, seemingly from nowhere, sprang a totally new and unexpected factor: *naiju*, or domestic demand.

For years the Japanese had been ignoring the arguments as to why they should concentrate on their domestic economy. But when it was clear that the export binge was over, the collective consciousness of the nation seized happily on the only alternative in sight: the domestic economy. Overnight, *naiju* became the slogan of the nation.

How could Japan expand domestic demand if the government was too burdened with debt to spend much more? Easy. First you dream about *naiju* will increase the profits of domestic-oriented companies and how it will expand demand for land. Then you start a share and land boom in anticipation of the profits that are bound to result from *naiju*. The boom creates the *naiju* that was used originally to justify the boom.

This was the economy rescued.

The government prides itself on having promised last year to expand its spending by 6 trillion yen (\$48 billion) in a belated bid to expand domestic demand. Few bother to note that the land and share booms have injected 400 trillion yen of extra wealth into the economy in three years.

True, most of this is only paper wealth. But it has had a dramatic effect on spending. Almost anyone who owns a house or a reasonably sized condominium in a reasonably middle-class suburb of Tokyo or Osaka has an asset worth more than \$1 million. With their financial futures assured, these people are digging into their savings to buy the things they always wanted, but thought they could not afford. It is their spending that is pulling up the economy.

Many Japanese are finally beginning to enjoy the standards of living they richly deserve. But no one should overlook the shaky way in which all these things came to pass.

International Herald Tribune.

Then, seemingly from nowhere, sprang naiju: domestic demand.

the managers of those economies would like to claim. The U.S. economy is propelled much harder and faster by its budget deficits than many realize. The Japanese economy is propelled by a wave of irrational speculation in land and shares that most prefer to ignore.

Currency movements do not help or harm economies quite as much as they might. This is because their effects are usually neutralized somewhat by price and interest movements. The cheap dollar may help U.S. export industries, but to the extent that it encourages inflation and interest rates to rise, other industries suffer somewhat.

Conversely, Japan is helped by the price stability and lower interest rates that it enjoys as a result of lower import prices when the yen appreciates.

If the United States has done well for the past half decade or so, it is because of something very simple discovered by John Maynard Keynes: If a

government spends more than it earns, it can easily vitalize even the most moribund economy. If unlimited imports stop up surplus demand and so prevent bad inflation, the boom can go on for a long time. Of course, the party has to end when the burden of the domestic and trade deficits gets too great. But in the American case, that sad day could be much further in the future than most realize.

In Japan, even more remarkable things have been happening. Contrary to most Western myth, the Japanese are not good economic managers. They are too influenced by fads and feelings. They let their economy become overdependent on exports even though it had long been obvious that eventually this would result in major trade friction, appreciation of the yen and loss of many export industries.

It was equally obvious that the Japanese would have a brilliant economic future the moment they got rid of their export obsession and began to develop the enormous opportunities within their domestic economy, especially housing.

The Japanese rejected this advice. Exports had made Japan strong and would make it even stronger in the future, they believed. So the inevitable happened: Exports began to greatly exceed imports, and the yen appreciated.

The two major oil price rises of the 1970s interposed to ease pressure on the yen, but the main prop for the economy was heavy deficit spending. Japan likes to criticize the Reagan deficits, but its accumulated official debt is a much higher share of the GNP than anything the United States has yet to create.

In fact, the debt level in Japan is so high that when the latest bout of yen appreciation got under way, Japan seemed cornered. No more oil shocks were to sight, and the government had little room

Drugs: It's War, but Society's Side Isn't Fighting

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Notes from talks with New York City detectives: About 2 A.M. three men, maybe more, opened fire on a building at 14 Marcy Place in the Bronx. Likely a drug turf situation, attackers trying to frighten rival drug distributors or warn neighborhood drug users away from them. Exact target not clear.

At least 15 shots fired. One bullet went through window on first floor, apartment 1C, passed through bed headboard, struck Rosa Urena, 20, as she lay sleeping. Rosa's sister and sister's baby son also in room; not hit.

Totally innocent victim, police of 44th Precinct say. "She did nothing whatever that would put her in a dangerous situation," according to Lieutenant Donald Stephenson.

Notes from talk with spokesman at Lincoln Hospital:

Rosa Urena was declared brain dead next day. Body transferred to Montefiore Hospital, where her organs were removed for donation.

That is the entire story — a young woman lying in her bed, struck by a drug gangster's bullet, dead. It has

happened before that bystanders were killed in drug wars, scores and scores of times in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, almost every big city in America. Everybody is used to the idea by now; not much attention is paid at all. The incidents fade quickly; they linger only in the memory of the family.

That is, everybody is used to it happening in the Marcy Places of the country, places where the people who live in the apartments are black and poor or Hispanic and poor.

News, public interest and public memory have values tied to geography, economics and color of skin. Sometimes journalists are fully aware of it. When I spent a week on night duty at police headquarters during my early reporting days, the first thing I was told by old-time newsmen in the press shack was not to bother calling the city desk with any story, including murder, that took place north of 96th Street, Harlem's frontier.

Now, American newspapers and television do report violence done to

blacks and Hispanics, but the plain fact is that if Rosa Urena had died in a drug shoot-out of a fashionable town house to the East 60s, the whole city and probably the whole country would have been aroused. The coverage would have been full.

I think that unconscious prejudice and the lingering delusion that only poor people or minorities need worry about drug murders do count in some measure for the public aloofness about the murder of Rosa Urena. But maybe the biggest reason is that the public now understands that American society no longer protects people against drug violence, no longer gives us the elemental right of safety in our streets and homes. One more death in the night, somewhere in the Bronx.

This is a bitter understanding for Americans, but realistic and important. It can lead us to say we can't best it, might as well try to cut our losses through legalization. That might reduce crime. The addicted might be less dangerous with drugs legal and cheap, except perhaps only in the ghetto, where most of them happen to live.

Or we can at long last do what we have failed to do. We can elect a president, governors, mayors and legislators we really trust on drugs, in our minds and our stomachs.

We can insist that they commit our treasure, talents, total constitutional legal power and sensible military strength to the protection of homes and streets against both drugs and the drug men who killed Rosa Urena.

The New York Times.

Drugs: The 'War' Isn't the Way to Win

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — In the annals of folly, the "war on drugs" to which Congress has now summoned the U.S. armed forces ranks not far short of the Trojan trust in wooden horses. But even as Congress whistled up the cavalry to seal the borders against pot, the U.S. surgeon general was offering — at least by implication — a sane alternative.

Dr. C. Everett Koop doggedly follows scientific evidence where it leads, whether he likes the destination or not. He issued the most crushing indictment of tobacco in the history of the surgeon general's annual report on smoking and health. This time, however, the report featured something new: the best medical evidence that could be assembled of why it is that smokers, knowing well the risks, smoke on.

According to the report, the answer is that nicotine is an addictive substance whose grip rivals that of the drugs which the army is currently being mustered against — cocaine, heroin and the like. In sheer killing power, with some 320,000 deaths chalked up annually to smokers' diseases, nicotine dwarfs them.

Dr. Koop resisted the efforts of journalists to tease extravagant implications from the report — and properly so. But the implications are clear. If tobacco use is waning (and it is), might one conclude that we have been doing something right about cigarette smoking for the past generation? Something we might be doing

about other addictive drugs, whose use appears to be climbing?

If the social and medical effects of the outlaw drugs are slighter than those of nicotine, where is the rational case for treating them as infinitely more menacing? Putting aside the collateral evils of the drug traffic — police corruption, neighborhood terrorism, gang warfare, racketeering; fleas that come with the dog of criminalization — where is the real difference?

Such questions exasperate and anger defenders of the "war on drugs." They argue that decriminalization would surrender social ideals. But by that test of social policy, we should return to the prohibition of alcohol and make tobacco contraband as well. For surely our persuasiveness toward them, given their demonstrably more pervasive medical and social harm, betrays social ideals even more than legalizing heroin would.

The truth is that when social ideals are as extravagantly unworshiped as they are in the fantasy of a "drug-free society," they are conceived to be violated no matter what the regime of control, criminal or decriminalized. In fact, it is unproven that a control regime emphasizing legal dispensation and education, as with alcohol, would be less successful. To be less successful, it would have to be worse than a fiasco.

Well-meaning people of a puritan-

cal spirit are always and everywhere reluctant to face a hard fact: Law and law enforcement are at best ordering, not perfecting, mechanisms. Their purpose is not to harness society into an Eden-like innocence, but to enable us to function with the minimum of avoidable friction. Put to utopian purposes, as it is in the "war on drugs," law compounds the friction and sorrow.

Early industrial cities were marked by what would be, by today's standards, an appalling degree of public drunkenness, not unlike the drug scene in American slums today. The massive and tragic trek of country-bred people to the new textile mills produced, at first, slums and gin mills.

The slums and gin mills yielded more readily to the compassionate ministrations of the Shaftesburys, Wesleys and their followers — religious counselors and social reformers — than to the police or soldiers. Ultimately, drunkenness and its attendant disorders proved to be more a symptom than a cause of social upheaval.

With the help of television and the news magazines, Americans have become as obsessed with drugs as grocery tabloids are by Hollywood scandals, Siamese twins and quack cancer cures. Given this wanton merchandising of mass hysteria, it will take time for rationality to raise its homely head.

But it will, thanks at least indirectly to the surgeon general and others like him. Every march of folly has its end.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Dukakis: Euphoria Is Premature

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When "everybody" agrees on something, it is prudent to be skeptical. Consider this column as a skeptic's effort to subvert the latest conventional wisdom: that the Democrats will certainly win the White House in November. Polls have shown George Bush trailing his likely Democratic rival, Michael Dukakis, 52 to 36 percent in California, a state that has not gone Democratic since 1964; and Mr. Dukakis leading nationwide by anything from 10 to 16 points. All this is remarkable for a fellow who was barely visible in the polls a year ago and has yet to clinch his party's nomination.

Certainly, Mr. Bush has looked into trouble in the two months since he assumed himself of the Republican nomination with his Super Tuesday sweep. He has been a passive witness to the unraveling of the Reagan administration — the nasty "insider" memoirs, the embarrassing impasse with Panama's General Manuel Antonio Noriega and the demurring spectacle of Ed Meese's demolition of the Justice Department. And he has done nothing effective to put his own case or agenda before the people.

Worse, he gives no hint that he understands what voters have on their minds. He appears not to grasp the shift in the political climate that has been clear since the autumn of 1986.

The voters recognize Ronald Reagan's success in reducing taxes, the inflation rate and the Soviet military threat; but they are not satisfied with the status quo. They see new challenges in preserving and creating good jobs in a time of rapid economic change. They feel squeezed in their quest for the traditional middle-class goals of a decent home in a safe (drug-free) neighborhood, and in their desire for good education and health care for themselves, their children and their parents. They wonder if the United States, burdened by growing debt and stretched with overseas commitments, has entered a period of decline.

Unless Mr. Bush can address those concerns and make himself a plausible agent of the kind of limited (not radical) change and targeted governmental activities that the voters want, he can forget about the White House — because Mr. Dukakis clearly has had that agenda in his sights from the first day of his campaign.

However, if Mr. Bush can free himself from immobilizing loyalty to the Reagan legend and legacy (which will not elect him by themselves) and face the future, this election is by no means one the Republicans have to lose.

Americans hardly ever entrust the White House to a man who was as much a stranger a year before election day as Michael Dukakis. The last time they did, with Jimmy Carter, they were not pleased with the results.

A few Democrats have managed to keep their wits and point out how enormous is the task facing Mr. Dukakis — if Mr. Bush does not continue to throw the election. One is William Galston, an aide to several past Democratic presidential candidates, now working at the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies.

"This has to be the nadir for Bush," he said. "I can't believe he'll continue to do nothing, as he has for the last 60 days. Nobody is that stupid."

Mr. Galston says he has no trouble mentally constructing "a nonvital case" for Mr. Bush to build his candidacy on the record of "peace, strength and prosperity" of the Reagan years.

Given the historical solidity of the Republican base in the South and West when Democrats nominate a Northern liberal, Mr. Galston says, it is far easier to identify the elements of an Electoral College majority for Mr. Bush than for Mr. Dukakis.

Another Democratic skeptic, Alan Barron, has been poring over election statistics. Among the coincidences that jumped out at him was the fact that in 1980 and 1984 the Democratic nominee received barely 41 percent of the popular vote. To win, even in a squeak, Mr. Dukakis would have to add 10 percentage points to that Carter-Mondale base. A gain of that magnitude, Mr. Barron notes, has been achieved by the out-party candidate only twice since World War II.

Dwight Eisenhower got a swing of exactly that size in 1952. And Jimmy Carter achieved a 12.5-point gain (over the McGovern vote) in 1976, running as the First Deep South candidate since the Civil War and against an appointed president who had pardoned the chief culprit in the worst scandal of the century, Watergate.

None of this argues that Mr. Dukakis will lose. But it suggests that the Republican dregs and the Democratic celebrations are hugely premature.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Balkan Railroad

ANKARA — The formal inauguration of the Belgrade Salonica Railway took place on Saturday [May 19]. The event is commemorated upon by the Vienna papers, which see in it the beginning of the industrial struggle between England and France on one side and Austria on the other for commercial supremacy in the Balkans.

1913: Review for Wages

NEW YORK — [The Daily Telegraph says:] Mr. Redfield, Secretary for Commerce, issued a statement last night [May 20] saying that his recent utterance outlining the Administration's intention to investigate business firms which reduce wages as a result of the Tariff Bill was not in any way a threat to the business interests of the United States and that the Department of Commerce has no intention of being objectionable to manufacturers. Bankers and business men throughout the country declare

that the law of supply and demand is the sole factor which governs the price of labor, and that the Government is powerless to regulate it. Many indicate their intention of vigorously resisting any attempt on the part of the Department of Commerce to investigate their firms.

1938: Philippine Status

WASHINGTON — A formal recommendation for the postponement of Philippine economic independence until 1960 was approved today [May 20] by the Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs. The report will be submitted to President Roosevelt and President Manuel Quezon. It is considered to repudiate the doctrine of immediate political independence for the Philippines Commonwealth, although it makes no mention of a re-examination of political relations between the two countries with a view to postponing the date of Philippine political independence until some time later than July 4, 1946.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

ARTS / LEISURE

Baltimore Show Traces Role of Books of Hours

International Herald Tribune BALTIMORE — The last years that the museum world has had to live through have had one felicitous consequence: They have generated a new type of art exhibition drawing mostly on a museum's own holdings but never before showing new materials and projecting new ideas.

In this difficult game, the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore has emerged as one of the great winners under the directorship of Robert P. Bergman. "Time Sanctified" with its explanatory subtitle "The Book of Hours in Medieval Art and Life" is on through July 17, is as innovative as was "Byzantine Silver" two years ago. It is safe to say that of the 119 manuscripts in the show, each opening so as to allow the viewer to see one of its miniatures, not one is familiar even to the elite of art lovers, with the sole exception of scholars dealing with the field. Manuscripts cannot be displayed permanently and most of these had remained tucked away in safe darkness for years.

The other innovation is the organization of the show, conceived as a commentary on what the medieval book of hours is about — a book of prayers for different times mostly addressed to the Virgin, but also to the Cross, the Holy Spirit or saints. Roger S. Wieck, the associate curator of manuscripts and rare books who put the show together, says that this is a first. There was an exhibition of books of hours years ago at Caen, France, but no attempt was made, as in Baltimore, to explain the meaning and structure of a book of hours through the arrangement of the display. It is not difficult to see why. As one walks from one beautiful miniature to another in the Baltimore show, trying at the same time to peruse the explanatory notices appended to each manuscript, one soon loses track. The light is too dim to allow one to read comfortably, the notices are often too short to be intelligible or convincing, and the manuscripts too beautiful not to kill any urge one might have to submit oneself to schoolboyish exercises, moving from problem A to problem B.

Luckily the exhibition simultaneously fulfills another (mistaken) purpose. In taking the visitor through a series of chronological sequences of manuscript illumination on each type of prayer, it unravels a story that has never been told: the transformation of the symbolic, spaceless representations of the Middle Ages into the narrative scenes set in identifiable interiors or landscapes that were to be the substance of West European painting from the 15th to the 19th centuries. The key to the metamorphosis was the book of hours, and the turning point is to be sought some time in the 14th century. In all this Northern Europe played a far more important role than is assumed because the book of hours was primarily a French and Flemish speciality.

As late as the second decade of the 14th century, the medieval view still largely prevailed, as is demonstrated by a book from northern France. In a scene of "The Betrayal," tall figures fill the space leaving no room for a setting. They are timeless, like statues in a cathedral porch. True, there were early attempts at signifying the location of some scenes. In a manuscript of the late 13th century from Rheims, "The Battle of Constantine" is depicted as a skirmish between armored horsemen on a bridge. The latter, however, is only an outline, so small and out of proportion as to be little more than a symbol.

Around 1340, things began to move. An English book of hours contained a miniature of the Butler family at Mass. Four kneeling characters are seen praying behind a priest. In the background, an arcade seems to be hung with an armorial tapestry. There is no perspective, but the proportions are right and the folds in the priest's robe display a keen sense of volume. It took another 50 years or so for French miniature painters to get much closer to representation of the world the eye sees it. A Visitation scene in a book by a painter described as "A follower of Jacquemart de Hesdin" is halfway between the medieval past and the Renaissance in the making. A middle-aged woman, half kneeling, touches the womb of the Virgin with her left hand. The encounter goes well beyond stylized postures but the setting is still reduced to a low horizontal strip for the floor and a geometric pattern in the background intended as a wall surface.

By 1415 the bridge to the world of reality was being crossed. A wonderful scene of the "Death of the Virgin" occurs in a book illuminated around that time in a Paris workshop. The elongated figure of the Virgin wearing a long blue cloak lies on a crimson bed. She is surrounded by standing and seated Apostles and holy men. Hovering high over the bed is an apparition of the Virgin holding the Infant Jesus seated on her arm as her bust emerges above an in-curving row of red angels, wings raised and

crossed. The sense of space is worthy of Renaissance painters, but the feeling of religious wonder is still very medieval. Characteristically, there are hardly any preps, aside from the bed.

Some five years later, the final jump was made by at least some of the French miniature painters. An "Annunciation" by the artist known to art historians as "the Master of the Harvard Hours" already has all the essentials of North European painting in the 1470s and 1480s. The Virgin is seated with crossed arms, clutching an open book in one hand as she listens to the Archangel. The setting is an extraordinary domed structure supported by slender tall pillars. There is carpeting on the floor and a tapestry in the background hung between pillars to close off the space in which the Virgin's curle chair has been set up. Were it not for the small size and the technical characteristics — painting on vellum — the image could be mistaken for a picture by some northern French or Flemish Primitive half a century later.

Wieck repeatedly stresses the fact that the book of hours was born as the layman's book of prayers. It is tempting to add that North European easel painting, as cultivated by Flemish and French Primitives, not only owes a lot to the innovations of earlier illumination in books of hours, but represents essentially the layman's idea of what religious painting should be.

Many more developments could have stemmed out of the workshop where masters who were mostly anonymous evolved the aesthetics of a later age. When the first blossoming of the northern Primitive school was already nearing its end, an unknown artist painted around 1510 or 1520 a miniature whose inventiveness anticipates Surrealism and Pop Art — with a mastery that seldom grasps these two 20th-century schools.

Done as a trompe l'oeil, the image depicts a torn curtain covering with capital letters. Its tatters curl back in the central area, revealing the striped pattern on the reverse and allowing the viewer to see a hair shirt. Just over the shirt and to its right, a tiny apparition of the Virgin is enclosed in a fluffy halo. The big difference with Surrealism and Pop, apart from the technical superfluity, is that here everything has a meaning even if this is no longer fully understood. The hair shirt was the personal device of one Jean Lallemand de Jeune for whom the image was executed. The riddle of the lettering has yet to be broken, as does its association with the Virgin.

Any exhibition that brings such new material to light is to be hailed. The catalogue, published in association with George Braziller of New York, is a must to anyone interested in the Middle Ages. A few precatilloles committed when installing the exhibition will be soon forgotten. In a naive attempt at simulating the environment of daily life in medieval France, the parti-



English miniature of the Butler family at Mass, circa 1340.

Uneven Quality at Cannes Fest

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss International Herald Tribune CANNES — Bad weather and bad films threw a depressing cast over the middle of the Cannes film festival.

Carlos Saura's "El Dorado," an interminable epic seeking to reproduce the 1560 Spanish expedition into the Amazonian jungles soon got lost itself. Margarethe von Trotta committed a literary atrocity by extracting a tiresome soap opera from Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." The wistful, modest maidens of a Russian garrison town became modern women of the 1980s engaged in politics and the scene was shifted to an Italian university city. Trotta moved everything except the audience.

Hope sprung up again when the sun came out and the mobs gathered on the Croisette to welcome Richard Gere, arriving for the screening of "Miles From Home," the initial directorial assignment of Gary Sinise — an unpretentious year about two brothers in a small town who find themselves homeless and jobless when the local bank forecloses on their family farm. In defiance they burn down their house and take to the road and his adventures. Gere is not camera-shy and obliged the photographers with lots of broad smiles. His appearance and his film were heartily applauded.

Many of the better films on view in Cannes are to be seen outside the competition. The "director's fortnight" section has offered Youssou N'Dour's "Summer Flights," a touching tale of the friendship of a poor peasant and the son of an estate owner in upper Egypt during Nasser's collectivization; "Distant Voices, Still Lives" by Terence Davies, chronicling the experiences of a Liverpool slum family from pre-World War II times to the 1950s and accompanied by the popular music of the period, and also from England, Mike Newell's "Sour Sweet," dealing with the tribulations of a Chinese immigrant family in London, based on Timothy Mo's book of the same name.

The "un certain regard" program includes Bob Hoskins' first try as director, "The Raggedy Annies," in which a young recruit deserts from the British army to join a troupe of gypsies during World War II, and Marcel Ophüls' documentary investigation of the war criminal Klaus Barbie, "Hotel Terminus."

The two favorites in the prize race so far are the French entry, Claire Denis' "Chocolat," and Fernando E. Solanas' "Sur" (South) from Argentina.



Claire Denis, center, director of "Chocolat," with players Giulia Boschi and Isaach de Bankolé.

loves him and he must recharge his hopes for social betterment. Fantasies and recollections flow through his mind in a sort of cinematic stream-of-consciousness exposé. His dreamlike contemplations in which past and present mingle have been beautifully illustrated in mood photography, though the film would have benefited from additional editing.

The rivals for official honors, to be announced Monday, present a strange melange, a pitter-patter of nations. The Danish "Pelle, the Conqueror" — Bille August's adaptation of Martin Andersen Nexø's novel about an elderly Swedish worker and his 10-year-old son who are driven by economic necessity to emigrate to a Danish island and become farmhands — has genuine quality. It retains the richness of the book's incidents and characters, while the acting of Max von Sydow as the weary old man and that of Pelle Hvenegaard as the stableboy have yet to be surpassed here.

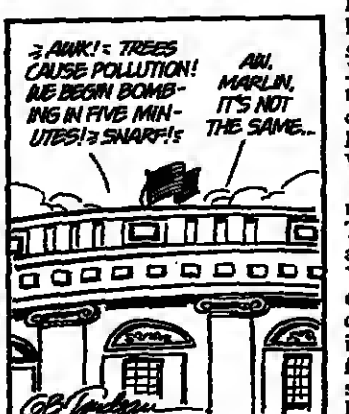
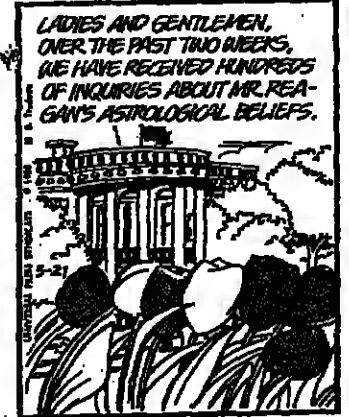
Peter Greenaway's "Drowning by Numbers" — from England, is remarkable for its handsome production and highly-polished stylization. From its dry British humor it

frequently descends to slapstick, and its references to cricket, card games and deadly jokes — it discloses three wives who drown their husbands — will not be everyone's nonsense. An absurd black fantasy set against an "Alice in Wonderland" setting, it is pictorially a delightful scene after scene revealing invention, wit and an extraordinary sense for composition, but it travels on loose wheels.

The entry from Australia and New Zealand, "The Navigator," reverses Mark Twain's premise of sending a Connecticut Yankee to King Arthur's court by having a clan of Cumbria in 1348, when the black plague was raging, digging their way through the earth to emerge in the Auckland outskirts in 1988, there to dodge traffic.

A bright light during the session of dull and exasperating movies was the Chinese film, "King of the Children," directed by Chen Kaige, who gained a European reputation with his "Yellow Earth." The simplicity and humor of his new film, which depicts a young professor teaching school to beginners in a country settlement, is an engaging novelty.

DOONESBURY



AUCTION SALES

CHRISTIE'S LONDON

Important Chinese Ceramics & Works of Art Monday 6 June 1988 at 11 a.m. Other highlights in this sale include an unrecorded large underglaze-copper-red bowl, Hongwu, and a Ming yellow-glazed blue and white saucer-dish, Xuande six-character mark and of the period



Yuan blue and white jar, guan, mid-14th century, 36 cm. high

Vase Sold for \$2.2 Million

A 14th-century Ming dynasty Chinese vase sold at auction for nearly \$2.2 million — a record price for a porcelain piece, the Associated Press reported.

The winning bid of \$2,185,897 for the 13-inch-tall (33 centimeters), pear-shaped red decorated vase was made by an unidentified buyer, according to officials from Sotheby's, which conducted the auction at a Hong Kong hotel.

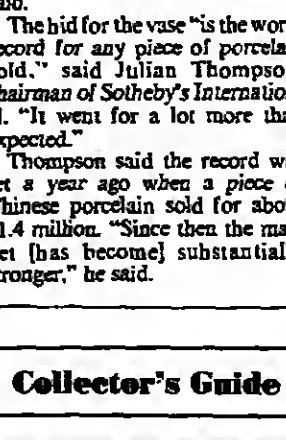
The vase was part of an 118-piece private collection of porcelain from the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911) that fetched more than \$8.7 million, Sotheby's said.

The bid for the vase "is the world record for any piece of porcelain sold," said Julian Thompson, chairman of Sotheby's International. "It went for a lot more than expected."

Thompson said the record was set a year ago when a piece of Chinese porcelain sold for about \$1.4 million. "Since then the market [has become] substantially stronger," he said.

Collector's Guide

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Why Does a Market Scoff At Stunning Trade Data?

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The news this week that the U.S. trade deficit shrank dramatically in March, to \$9.75 billion, sent the stock market reeling.

The stock market obviously has grown hypersensitive to the trade statistics, and it does not like what it sees, whether the deficit goes up or down.

What's going on here? It's easy enough to understand why a worsening trade deficit drives the market down.

But are the March figures really that beautiful? When poor trade numbers are announced, the Commerce Department warns the public not to pay too much attention to one month's figures.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Ortner said the trade deficit was improving, he said the 23 percent increase in exports in March was partly due to special factors.

Shortly before this week's ministerial meeting in Paris, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development forecast that the current-account payments deficit of the United States would come down from \$160.7 billion in 1987 to \$150 billion this year and \$132 billion next year.

Until fundamental steps are taken to redress the underlying causes of the weak dollar, especially the federal budget deficit and the low national savings rate, which have made the United States so heavily dependent on an inflow of foreign capital, the markets are likely to go on reacting timorously to the trade news — good, bad or indifferent.

An old congressional gag — "I'm against inflation, I'm against deflation, I'm forflation" — has now been topped by the market's triple reaction to trade reports: "I'm against an increase, decrease or no change in the trade deficit." Perhaps a White House group should be established to recommend abolition of the monthly trade statistics.

Irving Rejects New Bid

Sues Bank of N.Y., Firms 'Poison Pill'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Irving Bank Corp. said Friday it had rejected a sweetened offer from Bank of New York Co., a hostile bidder that has been pursuing it for eight months, and that it had sued it for alleged securities law violations.

Irving, which is backing a friendly merger with Banca Commerciale Italiana SPA of Milan, said that negotiations were under way for the Italian bank to improve its bid.

Late Thursday, Irving's board also refused to rescind its poison-pill plan, which would give Irving shareholders the right to buy stock at half price.

The Irving directors instead amended the provision so that it would be activated if anyone acquired at least 20 percent of Irving shares on the open market.

A Bank of New York spokesman, Owen Brady, called the action by Irving's board "clearly invalid."

Bank of New York, which holds a 4.9 percent stake in Irving, had offered to raise the stock portion of its \$1.1 billion bid to \$1.2 billion.

The company said it would proceed with its original bid if at least two-thirds of Irving's 18.5 million outstanding shares were tendered.

Mr. Brady said that as of Monday, Bank of New York held or had tendered to it about 50 percent of Irving's stock.

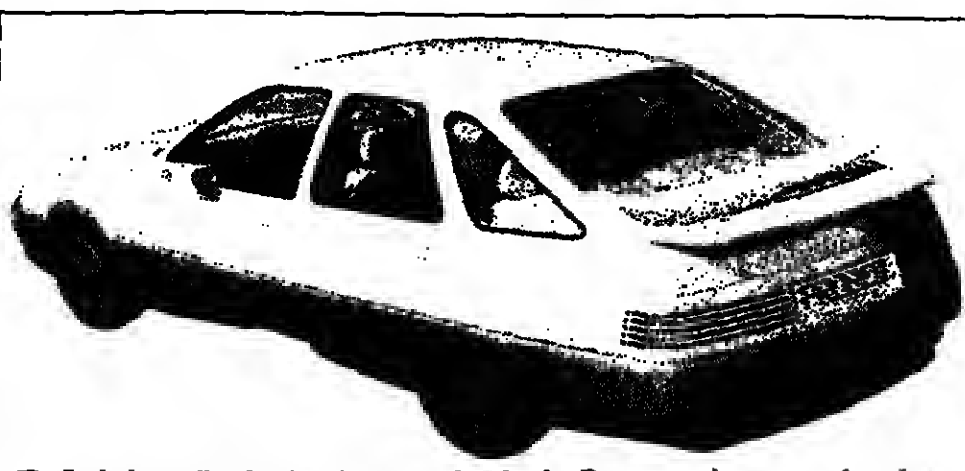
In a complaint filed to the U.S. District Court in New York Irving Bank of New York violated securities laws by seeking to buy a controlling share while being unable to merge the banks.

New York law would require a five-year wait before the banks could be merged.

BCI, Italy's second-largest bank, is offering \$75 a share for about 51 percent of Irving's stock outstanding.

Irving Bank of New York Corp. said it had rejected a sweetened offer from Bank of New York Co., a hostile bidder that has been pursuing it for eight months, and that it had sued it for alleged securities law violations.

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The Probe has styling that Americans once thought of as European and now expect from Japan.

Ford's (Mazda's?) Hot New Hybrid Probe, a U.S. Hit, Will Debut Soon in Land of Its Makers

By James Risen Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Get this: One of the hottest new Ford's this spring is built by the Japanese — in Detroit. It is so hot it is about to be exported to Japan.

Confused? Welcome to the future of the international auto industry.

The car is the Ford Probe, being built by Mazda in its new suburban Detroit plant. And if torrid sales are any indication, a lot of buyers either don't know or don't care about the Probe's mixed heritage.

"We can't keep them on the floor," said Arne O'Brien, a sales manager for Stark Hickey West Ford in Detroit. "We have no brochures. We have no dealers left."

"We have back orders going for at least a couple of months," he added. "People are ordering them sight unseen."

The hybrid Probe appears to be winning over customers because it does not look much like a domestic car; it has the sleek styling that Americans once thought of as European and now expect from Japan.

There is a good reason for that. Ford officials, knowing that they lacked a specialty product targeted at young import buyers attracted to cars like the Honda Prelude and Toyota Celica, decided to fill the void with a front-wheel-drive performance car from Ford's Japanese partner, Mazda.

The idea was to design a product to complement the Mustang to the sports segment of the car market. While the new Japanese car would attract upscale import buyers, the lower-priced Mustang would continue to lure traditional blue-collar buyers of American-built, high-performance cars.

Although the \$10,500-plus Probe is built in America and carries a Ford nameplate, its Japanese roots are undeniable.

Ford's small design studio in Hiroshima handled the exterior styling, while the basic engineering was done at Mazda's nearby headquarters. The Probe is a two-door derivative of Mazda's new G626 model. It is produced at Mazda's Flat Rock, Michigan, plant, on the same assembly line that turns out the MX6, Mazda's two-door version of the G626.

The Probe is the second car sold by a Big Three automaker to be produced by a Japanese "transplant" assembly operation in the United States.

Unlike the first, the Chevrolet Nova built at the General Motors-Toyota joint venture plant in Fremont, California, the Probe appears to be a sales success.

An early survey by Ford found that more than half of Probe buyers had traded in a non-Ford product to buy a Probe. An unusually high percentage of the trade-ins, 25 percent, were Japanese imports. Ford is so confident of the car that it is planning to export 5,000 to 6,000 to Japan this year.

Yet that shortage seems to be fueling consumer interest. By the time the car was officially introduced May 12, Ford had already sold about 7,000 and had orders from dealers for another 77,000 — enough to cover production for most of 1988.

To meet the demand, Mazda, which is 25 percent owned by Ford, now allocates roughly 70 percent of the output of its Michigan plant to the Probe.

Baker Refines Plan for Global Coordination

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service

PARIS — The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, unveiled two proposals Friday for improving international economic coordination, refining a program launched more than two and a half years ago.

In a speech in the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Baker said that the Group of Seven major industrial democracies should set up "monitoring zones" for their economic growth, trade balances and other key economic indicators.

These would be similar to the system of "target zones" that the seven nations have established for exchange rates.

The initial decision to align currency values more closely with fundamental economic trends, reached at a meeting in September 1985, led to a fall of nearly 50 percent in the dollar's value against the yen, and about 40 percent against the Deutsche mark.

The five nations involved in that decision — the United States, Japan, France, West Germany and Britain — were later joined in further agreements by Canada and Italy.

Mr. Baker said that the other new step to the coordination process that "we need to consider" would be to broaden the scope of the Group of Seven to cover micro-economic affairs, or structural reforms.

Until now, the ministers have focused on macroeconomic issues such as exchange rates, growth and trade. Now, Mr. Baker said, the G-7 should consider narrower issues such as tax reform, financial market liberalization and deregulation.

Meanwhile, at a final press conference following the two-day meeting of ministers from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Baker showed his frustration with investment.

Asked how the market's impression could be explained, Mr. Baker responded with a touch of annoyance: "I suppose it's a case of because things are so good, things are going to get worse."

"And when things start getting worse, things look better," he said. That's the psychology that seemed to be somewhat pervasive in some markets.

Mr. Baker's frustration follows a general decline in the U.S. stock market this week, despite news on Tuesday of a sharp narrowing in the March U.S. trade deficit in \$9.75 billion from \$13.8 billion in February.

He also rebuffed comments from some European leaders at the OECD meeting that excessive domestic consumption in the United States poses a new inflation threat.

Citing satisfactory U.S. economic growth figures and an inflation rate of around 4 percent, Mr. Baker said Thursday that "our economy is making the transition in being an export-driven economy with a minimum degree of dislocation. I see no evidence in the indices of underlying inflation."

The decision to use a group of economic indicators to measure whether an economy's performance is departing from agreed benchmarks grew out of the Tokyo economic summit in 1986. But Friday was the first time that Mr. Baker had suggested using actual "monitoring zones."

The Treasury secretary stressed that he wanted to move slowly to broadening the coordination process, in order to preserve its credibility.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other financial data.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial data.

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other financial data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

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Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

Brazil to Cut Tariffs, Create Business Incentives

By William R. Long Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — President Jose Sarney has unveiled an ambitious plan to overhaul Brazil's ailing economy by giving private enterprise more freedom and opening the door to more imported goods.

Mr. Sarney signed decrees Thursday to lower import taxes, reduce official red tape for exporters and new companies and encourage the development of advanced technology. He said the measures reflected major policy changes aimed at achieving "the modernization of the Brazilian economy."

Since World War II, Brazilian governments have followed a policy of "import substitution," using customs, taxes and other restrictions to protect local industries from foreign competition. Mr. Sarney said that this policy had served its purpose, but it was exhausted today and is compromising our development.

Under the new policy, many import taxes, some as high as 105 percent, will be reduced and others eliminated. Preference will be given to imports such as industrial parts and components that help to increase the quality and lower the final cost of Brazilian manufactured goods.

Goods in excess of 100 percent of import taxes include food staples, fertilizers and pesticides, newsprint and aircraft replacement parts.

With a population of more than 140 million, Brazil has the world's eighth-largest market economy. Brazil's trade surplus is expected to reach more than \$12 billion this year, despite severe economic problems that include an industrial recession, a monthly inflation rate of nearly 20 percent and a huge \$113 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Sarney voiced confidence that his new policy would turn the economy around.

"We intend to unite our economy so that it may enjoy the winds of freedom that are already benefiting other sectors of our country," he said in a televised speech. "I have just signed four decrees that will, without doubt, change the course of the Brazilian economy."

"We are the eighth economy of the world and we have the capacity to jump to the vanguard of the world economy," he added.

Rise in U.K. Prices Lifts Annual Rate to 3.9%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Retail prices in Britain rose 1.6 percent in April, pushing the 12-month rate of inflation to 3.9 percent, the Department of Employment said Friday.

The monthly increase, the highest since November, reflected higher costs for alcohol, gasoline, tobacco, electricity, natural gas and mortgages. The monthly increase in March was 0.4 percent, an annual rate of 3.5 percent.

Financial analysts said that although the rise in the retail price index was slightly above expectations, an increase had been anticipated as a result of the annual budget to March, which included cuts in income tax.

Market forecasts had centered on a rise of 1.4 percent, to give a 3.7 percent year-on-year gain.

April, the opening month of the financial year, traditionally produces sharp price increases. The April rise was 1.2 percent in 1987 and 1 percent in 1986.

"The figures are a bit above what we were looking for, but I think the market can live with them," one dealer said.

Share prices, which traditionally fall on inflation fears, remained steady after the news.

Britain's employment secretary, Norman Fowler, said inflation was manageable and remained "at a historically low level, and this allows industry to plan ahead with confidence."

In the government debate over economic policy, the inflation outlook has become entwined with the prospects for export industries in particular. Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, has argued that the pound's surge, supported by relatively high British interest rates, is undercutting the country's industrial competitiveness.

Fed Panel Tightened Policy in March

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve's policy-making body voted 10 to 1 in March "to increase slightly" its pressure on the money supply to curb possible inflation, minutes of the meeting released Friday showed.

The minutes from the Federal Open Market Committee meeting on March 29 confirm what many financial analysts have been saying for some time, that the U.S. central bank has slowly drained reserves from the banking system to push up interest rates.

The discussions of the FOMC focused on the strong U.S. business activity and low unemployment in late 1987. It said these factors "in the view of several members also increased the risks of more pressures on productive resources and more inflation," according to the minutes.

Other members disagreed, noting "areas of weakness in the economy that implied the potential for relatively moderate growth without adding to price pressures."

While some members argued for placing tight restraints on the amount of money allowed to flow into the economy and for raising interest rates to curb excessive monetary growth, "a number of members stressed that monetary policy should not overreact to recent developments," the minutes said.

"Other factors cited in favor of a cautious approach included the persisting problems or incomplete recovery in some sectors of the economy and areas of the country."

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	98	99	99	+1
101	99	100	100	+1
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104	102	103	103	+1
105	103	104	104	+1
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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
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128	126	127	127	+1
129	127	128	128	+1
130	128	129	129	+1
131	129	130	130	+1
132	130	131	131	+1
133	131	132	132	+1
134	132	133	133	+1
135	133	134	134	+1
136	134	135	135	+1
137	135	136	136	+1
138	136	137	137	+1
139	137	138	138	+1
140	138	139	139	+1
141	139	140	140	+1
142	140	141	141	+1
143	141	142	142	+1
144	142	143	143	+1
145	143	144	144	+1
146	144	145	145	+1
147	145	146	146	+1
148	146	147	147	+1
149	147	148	148	+1
150	148	149	149	+1
151	149	150	150	+1
152	150	151	151	+1
153	151	152	152	+1
154	152	153	153	+1
155	153	154	154	+1
156	154	155	155	+1
157	155	156	156	+1
158	156	157	157	+1
159	157	158	158	+1
160	158	159	159	+1
161	159	160	160	+1
162	160	161	161	+1
163	161	162	162	+1
164	162	163	163	+1
165	163	164	164	+1
166	164	165	165	+1
167	165	166	166	+1
168	166	167	167	+1
169	167	168	168	+1
170	168	169	169	+1
171	169	170	170	+1
172	170	171	171	+1
173	171	172	172	+1
174	172	173	173	+1
175	173	174	174	+1
176	174	175	175	+1
177	175	176	176	+1
178	176	177	177	+1
179	177	178	178	+1
180	178	179	179	+1
181	179	180	180	+1
182	180	181	181	+1
183	181	182	182	+1
184	182	183	183	+1
185	183	184	184	+1
186	184	185	185	+1
187	185	186	186	+1
188	186	187	187	+1
189	187	188	188	+1
190	188	189	189	+1
191	189	190	190	+1
192	190	191	191	+1
193	191	192	192	+1
194	192	193	193	+1
195	193	194	194	+1
196	194	195	195	+1
197	195	196	196	+1
198	196	197	197	+1
199	197	198	198	+1
200	198	199	199	+1

Grains

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	98	99	99	+1
101	99	100	100	+1
102	100	101	101	+1
103	101	102	102	+1
104	102	103	103	+1
105	103	104	104	+1
106	104	105	105	+1
107	105	106	106	+1
108	106	107	107	+1
109	107	108	108	+1
110	108	109	109	+1
111	109	110	110	+1
112	110	111	111	+1
113	111	112	112	+1
114	112	113	113	+1
115	113	114	114	+1
116	114	115	115	+1
117	115	116	116	+1
118	116	117	117	+1
119	117	118	118	+1
120	118	119	119	+1
121	119	120	120	+1
122	120	121	121	+1
123	121	122	122	+1
124	122	123	123	+1
125	123	124	124	+1
126	124	125	125	+1
127	125	126	126	+1
128	126	127	127	+1
129	127	128	128	+1
130	128	129	129	+1
131	129	130	130	+1
132	130	131	131	+1
133	131	132	132	+1
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137	135	136	136	+1
138	136	137	137	+1
139	137	138	138	+1
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143	141	142	142	+1
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146	144	145	145	+1
147	145	146	146	+1
148	146	147	147	+1
149	147	148	148	+1
150	148	149	149	+1
151	149	150	150	+1
152	150	151	151	+1
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163	161	162	162	+1
164	162	163	163	+1
165	163	164	164	+1
166	164	165	165	+1
167	165	166	166	+1
168	166	167	167	+1
169	167	168	168	+1
170	168	169	169	+1
171	169	170	170	+1
172	170	171	171	+1
173	171	172	172	+1
174	172	173	173	+1
175	173	174	174	+1

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady in Quiet N.Y. Dealing

NEW YORK — The dollar closed barely changed Friday in New York after rising slightly in Europe, where it was supported by short-covering on fears of Middle East tensions.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Currencies, Fri., and Thu.

April, after a 0.5 percent gain in March, was in line with forecasts and had no currency market impact.

Swiss Mull Shift In Supervision

BERNE, Switzerland — The Swiss government is studying whether the federal authorities should take over supervision of the country's five cantonal banks, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

INVEST: Despite Weak Dollar, U.S. Firms Grow Abroad at Record Rate

(Continued from page 1) rope, but Apple Europe selling products in Europe.

Bank of Japan's Market Flexibility Expected to Produce Higher Rates

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan, in a move to maintain firm control on monetary policy, is widely believed to be introducing more flexibility in setting money market rates, bankers say.

cently, concern about prospects for rising U.S. inflation has raised fears of a worldwide increase in interest rates.

PRICES: U.S. Index Rises 0.4%

hard evidence on a monthly basis to confirm those fears.

(Continued from page 1) percent this year. Last year, they rose 4.4 percent.

Friday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Table A: OTC prices for various stocks including ADCS, AMT, and others.

Table B: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Table C: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Table D: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Table E: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Table F: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Table G: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Table H: OTC prices for various stocks including AMEX, and others.

Friday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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SPORTS

The French Revolution: An Open Seen Everywhere

By Robin Herman



An elderly woman, to the amusement of those behind her, used a roll of paper to focus on a 1986 match. Now, it can be seen in the metro.

Open has gone from up-to-date to downright futuristic. Curious about how Steffi Graf did in her last encounter with Gabriela Sabatini? Wondering what Ivan Lendl's record is on clay? For French tennis fans, statistics are no longer the exclusive purview of the aficionado or the tennis journalist.

Stadium will not have to rely on word of mouth or follow the shift of the crowds to know if an upset is in the making on center court. Ten television screens showing the main action are set up throughout the grounds.

The information boom extends outside the stadium as well. During the two weeks of the French Open the metro rock videos are crowded out by live coverage of the tennis matches. Clusters of subway riders stand transfixed at the video pedestals, letting train after train go by.

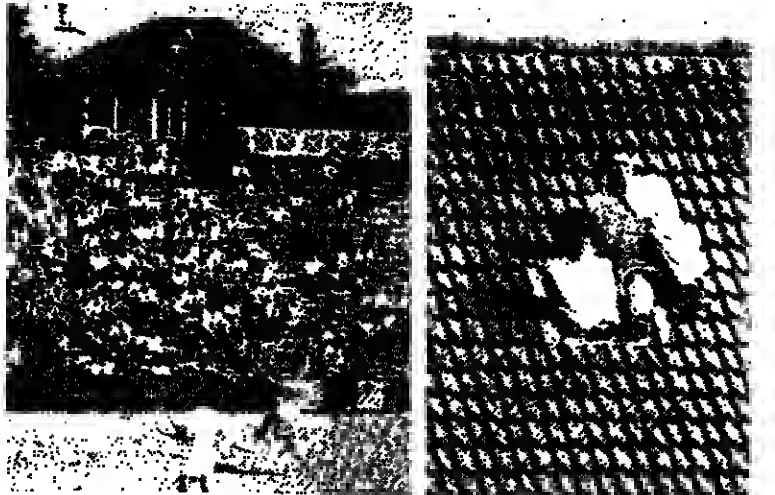
The stadium's namesake was out a famous tennis player — as most people think — but a World War I flying ace. The French are passionate about tennis, which is their second largest participant sport after soccer.

The tournament has been carried into the new information age along with the rest of French society.

ing the competition will have access to the statistic bank as well. They will be provided, too, with individual television screens in the main stadium on which to follow matches on all 16 clay courts.

pliance, French television, will broadcast the daytime tournament from its 11 A.M. start to 8 P.M. finish all 14 days — plus a nighttime recap for people who could not drop work to watch.

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In 1966, a couple found good seats, but not inside Roland Garros Stadium.

event after a low point in the 1970s, when U.S. players, who had problems with the slow clay surface, stayed away. The last American man to win here was Tony Trabert in 1955.

tickets is intense. Last year 327,000 people attended the matches over the course of the two-week tournament. To allow a greater number to see the matches, the organizers allow fans to buy at most four days of tickets.

Indians' Swindell Pitches 2d Two-Hitter of Season

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CLEVELAND — Greg Swindell pitched his second two-hitter of the season Thursday night — and the most struggling batter in the Chicago White Sox lineup was the only man preventing him from getting a no-hitter — as the Cleveland Indians won, 1-0, on Cory Snyder's home run in the bottom of the ninth.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

bounced in to a double play to score Bob Boone from third in the 10th inning. Both the nine double plays of that game and the 12 in the doubleheader tied AL records.



Julio Franco of the Indians, left, and White Sox second baseman Fred Manrique added a bit of ballet to a double play early in game. It ended, 1-0, on Cory Snyder's homer in the bottom of the ninth.

"Maybe I should've blended the slider better; after all, I'm a fastball pitcher," said Swindell, who missed more than half of last season with an elbow injury. "But the results aren't disappointing."

Metts 9, Padres 4: In New York, Keith Hernandez, with one of his three hits, drove in one of four runs in the seventh that swept the four-game series with San Diego.

ing the competition will have access to the statistic bank as well. They will be provided, too, with individual television screens in the main stadium on which to follow matches on all 16 clay courts.

Jazz Beat Lakers by 28 Points; Mavericks Gain Western Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SALT LAKE CITY — The Los Angeles Lakers, who 24 hours before had seemed to be well en route to a second straight National Basketball Association title, were routed, 108-80, Thursday night by the Utah Jazz and joined the Boston



Karl Malone, who scored 27 points for the Jazz, hooked in two over the Lakers' A.C. Green to help force a seventh-game showdown.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Celtics, last year's championship opponents, on the brink of elimination. Earlier in the evening, the Dallas Mavericks had moved into the Western Conference final by defeating the Denver Nuggets, 108-95, to win that best-of-seven series four games to two.

their top scorer, with 16 points, while Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Mitchell Cooper were held to 10 points each, with all of Johnson's coming in the first half.

"It's absolute fantasy," said the team's owner, Donald Carter. "I feel like a daddy-sized Jolly Green giant."

Swindell, who had two-hit the California Angels on May 2, struck out nine and walked two.

Metts 9, Padres 4: In New York, Keith Hernandez, with one of his three hits, drove in one of four runs in the seventh that swept the four-game series with San Diego.

In Baseball Encyclopedia, the Game's the Names

By Ira Berkow

New York — There was once a catcher for the San Diego Padres named Gwosdz, called Eyechart by his teammates, though he was known to his family as Douglas.

submerge us in a sea of arcane figures. This book, like a good novel, just lays out the facts, the significant numbers of every man who has ever appeared in a big-league game, and allows the reader to make of them what he will.

Beside "Lange, Bill," the nickname "Little Eva" appears. How did he get that name? "Sportswriters gave it to Lange because he was so light-footed," baseball historian Robert Smith wrote to say a few months ago.

Bob Thigpen, who replaced starter Dave LaPoint to begin the home ninth, struck out Brook Jacoby before Snyder lined a 1-2 pitch to left for his eighth homer and fourth game-winning hit this year.

There was also a 6-foot-6-inch (1.98-meter) pitcher named Steepie Schultz, one whose red sock spoke for itself, Losing Pitcher Mulebary; and a slugger, known as Swish Nicholson, who didn't always make contact with the ball.

The most unusual and confounding part of the book, for me, are the nicknames of the players. It's amazing that every time I think I've seen them all, I open the book and suddenly there are new nicknames. It makes a man wonder if there isn't a nickname fairy who comes around in the dead of night and throws in more.

Smith also wrote that Clarence (Cupid) Childs was less than lovable. Smith added that umpires had nicknames, such as Brick Owsen, "who was named after the object thrown at him."

Smith commented that some people did call Babe Ruth "The Big Baboon" in his early years, "but that was never really a nickname, although one Red Sox teammate did cook up a rhyme that began, 'Big Babe Ruth — was picking his teeth — with the limb of a coconut tree...'"

LaPoint, who had allowed six hits, lowered his earned-run average to a American League-leading 1.64.

There was Horse Bely Sargent, Cactus Cravath, Spook Speake, Whiz Gee, Crazy Schmit, Sritz Applegate, Twitch Rickett, Bow-Wow Arft and Tomato Face Callop.

Some names are based on physical peculiarities: Stubby Overmire and Fat Pat Seery. Buntions Zeider and Corby Bradley, Curly Owsen and Baldy Loudon, Bones Ely and White Walters, Runt Walsh and Blimp Phelps.

Smith said that the name that would make Ruth fighting mad was Two-Head: "He did have a head that was twice ordinary size, it seemed."

The encyclopedia, however, rarely sticks on full names or nicknames, like that of pitcher Calvin Coolidge Julius Caesar Tusahoma McLish. His nickname, of course, was Buster.

Swindell, who had two-hit the California Angels on May 2, struck out nine and walked two.

These personages and others with equally imposing sobriquets are to be found in a new but old book that recently arrived. It's the seventh edition, "revised, updated and expanded," of "The Baseball Encyclopedia: The Complete and Official Record of Major League Baseball," edited by Joe Reichler and published by Macmillan.

And there's a host of animal names, such as Bulldog Bouton, Ratlinesake Baker, Mutt Wilson, Possum Burright, the estimable Piggy Ward and Old Hoss Radbourne.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes Kansas City, Houston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Tampa Bay, Boston, New York, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Florida, and Texas.

Transition

Baseball

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

Table showing NBA playoff results and schedules for Eastern and Western Conferences, including team names and scores.

Lord Stanley's Cup Hasn't Always Been So Coveted

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Had Lord Stanley known how his cup was going to be treated he might not have let his son talk him into donating what has become hockey's most coveted trophy.

high and weighs 32 pounds [14.5 kilograms]. Because it's the one being presented each year, it's the real Stanley Cup, even though it's not the original one.

The present cup, insured for \$60,000, has seen its share of hard knocks, too. It's been used as a flower pot, a beer mug and a dog food dish, among other things.

"I used to take it on the road, when trunks in cars were a little bigger and I was a little younger," he said. "These days, it's handled by an air freight company and the NHL security department. I have nothing to do with it."

Sure, the Stanley Cup is kissed by grateful players and carried on a victory skate after the deciding game of the National Hockey League's championship series. But the trophy that began as a 7 1/2-inch (19-centimeter) bowl 95 years ago also has been left by the side of the road, kicked into a canal after a drunken party and taken on a tour of racy night spots.

According to the deed of gift, it was to be a "challenge cup, given to the champion hockey team of the Dominion." It cost about \$50.

Now days, the cup spends most of the year in the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto under the protective eye of curator Lefty Reid.

"Normally, it then comes back to the silver-smith in Montreal, where it's engraved and cleaned up and then comes back to us," he said.

The original cup, a far cry from the massive piece of hardware that's in use today, was the gift of Lord Stanley of Preston, the governor general of Canada. Stanley, the story goes, knew little about hockey and cared about it even less.

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Major League Statistical Leaders

Table listing statistical leaders for American League and National League across various categories like batting average, home runs, and RBIs.

Pitching Leaders

Table listing pitching leaders for American League and National League across categories like ERA, strikeouts, and wins.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Wadkins Ties for Golf Lead

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Lanny Wadkins, who had not broken par in 35 previous rounds at the Colonial Country Club course, birdied two of the last three holes Thursday to shoot three-under-par 67 and tie John Inman, Scott Hoch, Jodie Mudd and Clarence Rose for the first-round lead.

Updates

Favored Winning Colors drew post 5 and Forty Niner, second by a neck in the Kentucky Derby, drew post 4 for Saturday's Preakness.

Advertisement for SEIKO featuring a logo and the text 'EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS OFFICIAL TIMER SEIKO JUN. 10-25 20 more days to the Kickoff.' (Reuters)

